

National Progress Report of Ukraine

on the implementation of the Washington Summit Commitments

The Decree of the President of Ukraine №1035 of November 15, 2010, enacted the 2010-2012 National Plan on the implementation of the Work Plan of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit.

The steps taken to implement the provisions of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit Work Plan:

1. Commitments following from the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

Ukraine signed the Convention on September 14, 2005, and ratified it on March 15, 2006, (Law of Ukraine № 3533-IV). Ukraine stands for further universalization of the Convention.

This Convention is a legally binding document for Ukraine, its provisions are implemented in the Ukrainian national legislation, including the Law of Ukraine № 1071-V of May 24, 2007, "On amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Procedural Codes of Ukraine to counter nuclear terrorism upon the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism".

2. Commitments following from the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities

The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities entered into force for Ukraine on August 5, 1993. Ukraine signed the Amendment to the Convention on July 8, 2005 and ratified it on September 3, 2008 (Law of Ukraine № 356-VI). The Convention is a legally binding document for Ukraine.

In order to implement the requirements of the Amendment to the Convention, the Law of Ukraine № 1718-VI of November 17, 2009 introduced amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the use of nuclear energy and radiological security" and "On physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear material, radioactive waste and other radiation ionizing sources".

3. Commitment to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004)

On October 25, 2004 Ukraine submitted to the United Nations Security Council its report on the implementation of the UNSC Resolution 1540. In March 2011 the required annexes with updated information on the national implementation of the Resolution were submitted by Ukraine to the Committee 1540.

4. Commitment to cooperate with and support the activities of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the improvement of physical nuclear security

In 2011 Ukraine received the IAEA report on the Agency's safeguards implementation in Ukraine for the year 2010. The IAEA provided Ukraine with the broader conclusion about the non-diversion of the nuclear material for military or unknown purposes confirming the absence of undeclared nuclear material and undeclared nuclear activities in Ukraine.

Ukraine remains committed to the IAEA recommendations on the universal principles and guidance to maintain nuclear security and physical protection regime. To this end, the National design basis threat and the Guidance for the functioning of the national physical nuclear protection system were approved. Using the IAEA recommendations Ukraine continues to improve the national legislation to enhance nuclear security.

Ukraine cooperates effectively with IAEA within the frame of the Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan. Ukraine aims to develop a new plan on the nuclear security assistance for the next years in cooperation with the IAEA Office of Nuclear Security (NSNS).

5. Commitment to cooperate with other countries in the framework of international initiatives on strengthening non-proliferation and preventing nuclear terrorism

Ukraine is a Party to:

The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism;

The G-8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction;

The Global Threat Reduction Initiative;

The Global Nuclear Energy Partnership.

In the framework of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative using technical assistance of the U.S. Department of Energy Ukraine took appropriate measures to minimize the risk of subversion attempts or any other malicious acts involving nuclear materials. Ukraine upgraded its nuclear physical protection system to secure the radioactive ionizing sources at industrial, medical and R&D institutions. The used radioactive ionizing sources were inventoried and withdrawn, in particular from bankrupt enterprises. A new storage facility was constructed to secure the ionizing waste. In addition, existing radioactive waste storage facilities were upgraded to improve their physical protection system.

On April 19, 2011 Ukraine hosted the high-level meeting – Kyiv summit on safe and innovative use of nuclear energy – to coordinate dialog of States with developed nuclear energy sector.

The leaders from over 60 countries and leading international organizations took part in the Summit to support the vision of Ukraine regarding the importance to promote development of coordinated international response measures to address the nuclear challenges.

6. Commitment to abandon the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and to convert research reactors from highly enriched to low enriched uranium fuel (LEU)

Ukraine fulfilled entirely its commitment to get rid of highly enriched nuclear materials and to convert existing research reactors from HEU to LEU fuel.

7. Commitments to establish effective national nuclear security regulations to maintain physical nuclear security

Ukraine has well developed national legislation and regulatory system to maintain the appropriate level of physical nuclear security.

Since 2011 the regulatory activity in the nuclear security sphere is enforced by an independent governmental institution – The State Nuclear Inspectorate of Ukraine.

In order to improve the regulatory capacity, the Inspectorate, in coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Coal and the Ministry of Emergencies of Ukraine, developed a number of normative documents on physical nuclear protection to set up security requirements for the restricted areas, the engineering and technical devices for physical protection system, as well as personnel operating procedures in the event of an emergency. In 2011 the legislative data base was augmented by the presidential decree enacting the National design basis threat and the governmental resolution to endorse the Guidance for the functioning of the national physical nuclear protection system.

8. Commitment for the nuclear security standard setting at the nuclear industry, including the private sector

As of today, all nuclear industry facilities of Ukraine remain in the State ownership and under the State regulation.

The national legislation permits other types of ownership. The requirements on operational safety and nuclear security are uniform for entities of all types of ownership.

In accordance with the national legislation, the State supervises and licenses operators and other entities to ensure the appropriate nuclear security level at the facilities dealing with radioactive waste and other ionizing sources. Regardless of the type of ownership, the abidance by the nuclear security regulations is essential to license activity related to the use and production of nuclear energy.

9. Commitment to foster physical nuclear security culture as a key element of human resources development

The physical protection trainings and up-grade courses for the nuclear industry operators and facilities are regularly organized by the Center of excellence for physical security, accountancy and supervision of nuclear materials at the Kyiv Nuclear Research Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and by the Sevastopol National University of Nuclear Energy and Industry.

The National Atomic Energy Company of Ukraine ENERGOATOM developed and introduced the model training program on physical protection for the nuclear power plant personnel that has access to nuclear restricted areas. The trainings are conducted by qualified nuclear security experts and managers at the scientific and coaching centers of the nuclear power plants.

In order to assess the preparedness capabilities, nuclear power plants along with the Security Service of Ukraine and Ukrainian Interior Ministry troops conduct special exercises to work out rules of engagement for the nuclear protection teams and the NPP personnel in non-standard situations.

10. Commitment to exchange information with other countries to prevent attempted acts of illicit nuclear trafficking and nuclear terrorism

Ukraine abides by its commitment to cooperate with other countries to investigate cases of illicit nuclear smuggling.

According to its international obligations, Ukraine informs its partners about the cases of illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials and reports about the nuclear smuggling detection measures. The exchange of information is arranged through the IAEA International Database on Illicit Trafficking. The national legislation envisages that the State Nuclear Inspectorate of Ukraine is the authorized governmental body and nuclear protection liaison point of contact to provide relevant information to nuclear regulatory institutions of the IAEA member-states and other international organizations.

Problems related to the protection of sensitive information to be exchanged among countries and international organizations constrain the development of such cooperation.

11. Commitment to develop bilateral and IAEA-related collaboration with the aim of improving technical nuclear detection and nuclear forensics capabilities

As of March 2012, Ukraine established the Radioactive Detection System to secure the border crossing points in the North of the country, as well as at all main airports and interstate motorways. The work is underway to finalize the equipment upgrade at the National laboratory allowing to identify the bulk-form nuclear materials by means of destructive analysis.

Ukraine as a member of The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism participated actively in the development of standards for the Model Nuclear Detection Guidelines to facilitate the creation of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture.

Ukraine participates in the European Commission initiative on establishing the regional Centers of Excellence to counter chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats.

Running up to the European Football Championship EURO-2012, Ukraine as its co-host develops cooperation with the neighboring countries and the IAEA to upgrade technical capabilities to track illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials. The IAEA and other countries' best practices for security measures are used in the planning for the mass gatherings and major sport events.